ARMY & THE CUMBERLAND Great Central Campaign

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessee.

By JOHN McELROY.

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Army of the Ohio-Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell.

Killed.

Total Tenth Brigade...... 1 15 16 6 100 106 8 8 130

 1st Ky.
 ...
 11
 11
 3
 53
 56
 ...
 4
 4
 71

 2d Ky.
 ...
 2
 13
 15
 4
 55
 59
 ...
 1
 1
 75

 20th Ky.
 ...
 3
 3
 20
 23
 ...
 6
 6
 32

 Total Twenty-second Brigade
 2
 27
 29
 10
 128
 138
 ...
 11
 11
 178

 3d Ky. Cav.*
 1st Ohio L. A., Battery G.
 2
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CHAPTER VIII.

SHILOH AND AFTER. Buell Wastes a Great Opportunity—Hal-

leck Arrives and Takes Command. Losses at Shiloh-Mitchel's Brilliant March Into Alabama-Gen. G. W. Morgan Takes Cumberland Gap—The Flag of the Union on the Border of East

then was worthy of the highest praise. rich harvest of prisoners, and the loss The brigades and divisions were moved of all of their trains, artillery and equipwith the exactness of pieces in the game | ments. of chess, and everywhere overcame the few reverses, and these speedily repair- and emphatically at Gen. Buell's door place attending strictly to his duties and him a chance to become the foremost

should and strictly according to rule. more enthusiasm about his fighting than behind across the river. about building a bridge or getting a wagon train through. He set his troops in order to drive the enemy back from the losses of the Army of the Ohio at the ground they had gained, and when Shiloh:

Command

Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook. Fourth Brigade.

Fifth Brigade. Col. E. N. Kirk (W'd).

Fourth Division.
Brig.-Gen. William Nelson.
Tenth Brigade.
Col. Jacob Ammen.

Nineteenth Brigade. Col. William B. Hazen.

Twenty-second Brigade. Col. S. D. Bruce.

Fifth Division.

Brig.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden.
Eleventh Brigade.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.

Fourteenth Brigade.

Col. W. S. Smith.

Not Brigaded.

Sixth Division.

Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood.

Twentieth Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Garfield.

Total Eleventh Brigade 3 30 33

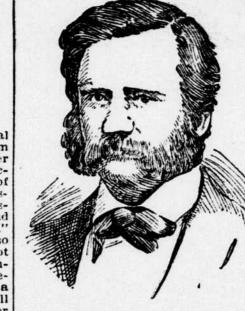
this was done there was no natural outburst of fury for destroying them and rendering them incapable of further harm. The formal requirements of victory were satisfied with the retreat of the assailants, and Buell seemed to possess the spirit of Dogberry, who "pres-ently called the watch together and thanked God they were rid of a knave." It seemed strange that a man with so much of the soldier in him should not Gen. Buell's experience as a com- have recognized the demoralized conmander of troops in battle was confined dition in which the Confederates reto the hours between 5:30 a. m., Mon- treated, and how terribly disastrous a pursuit would have been. Had Buell day, April 7, 1862, and 4 o'clock of the sent Wood's Division immediately after afternoon of the same day. Never be. the retiring Confederates there is no fore or after did he direct troops imme- doubt that they would have been sent diately under fire. His management the abandonment of their wounded, a in frightful rout clear to Corinth, with

Opportunity knocks once at every enemy in front of them with singularly man's door. She knocked very loudly ed. Every officer and man was in his at 4 o'clock Monday, April 7, offering giving a very good account of himself, man in the Army of the United States, with no straggling, no breaking, no dis- He did not hear her, and the rest of his order at any point on the field. Up to military career, in the words of Cassius, the time that the Confederates began was "bound in shallows and in mistheir retreat everything went as it eries." Gen. Buell, seeing the backs of the last Confederates disappearing in Somehow, however, Buell, with all his the woods, very considerately set about undeniable talent as an organizer and establishing his troops in comfortable commander, lacked the divine fire which camps and in bringing up rations for makes Generals. There seemed to be no them on the trains which had been left

> The Losses. The following is the official return of

> > Wounded.

Captured or



Shiloh thrilled, startled and convulsed

the people of the country. The appall-

ng mortality was far beyond what any-

body had even feared, and made mournng in every town in Ohio, Indiana,

Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Widows

and orphans wailed, and the church bells tolled in dismal memory from the

Alleghenies to the Mississippi and from

he Ohio to the Lakes.

GEN. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

isitation of the Lord upon Egypt which ook the first born from every home. The religious saw in it the chastisement plood-guiltiness in regard to slavery.

President Lincoln's Proclamation. April 10 President Lincoln issued the ollowing proclamation, having special reference to the sanguinary struggle:

"Washington, April 10, 1862. "It has pleased Almighty God to ouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and in-

"It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship which shall occur after the notice of this Proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who easualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National councils to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity through out our borders, and hasten the estab- divisions of Gens. McCook, Nelson, Crit-

Lord, one thousand eight hundred and and McClernand, and were commanded sixty-two, and of the independence of by Gen. John A. McClernand. The Caythe United States the eighty-sixth. "Abraham Lincoln.

"By the President: "Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State." Gen. Halleck Arrives.

The terrible news of the battle star-

The Effect of the Battle on the People. Thomas and Wood, which had arrived The awful slaughter upon the field of too late to take part in the battle. But he was so impressed with the destruc-tive might of the enemy that he did not think that Grant's army, reinforced by Buell's 37,000, was sufficient for the purposes, and he arrested Gen. Pope's advance upon Memphis at the moment when the latter was about to capture Fort Pillow, ordering him to Pittsburg Landing with all haste. Pape loyally obeyed him, though it prevented him from adding Fort Pillow to his magnificent successes at New Madrid and Island

April 22 Pope arrived at Pittsburg Landing with 25,000 troops, whom he had made veterans in a few weeks by actual service in the field. Still Halleck did not advance. His organizing instinct asserted itself much more strongly than his desire to do the enemy harm. Halleck never commanded troops in battle, and never showed the least desire to do so. His whole thoughts seemed to be those of the engineer—to work out combinations to produce re-sults, leaving it to others to secure them. He may have been stunned by the acres of graves around Shiloh and the lamentations for the fallen which arose everywhere in the loyal States composing his department.

as good, and that of Grant's good enough for any military purpose, this did not satisfy Halleck, and he broke up all former coalitions to reconstruct more than 20 years now exploration through the rocky gorges and over high tion is so strong as to bring miners and the body anew. In doing so he made his grand units the Right Wing, Center, Left Wing, Reserves and Cavalry. The The retreat of the Confederates made Right Wing consisted of four divisions a Union victory, but it was purchased of the Army of the Tennessee, with one at a price which made it seem like the of the Army of the Ohio, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The separate divisions were commanded by Gens. W. T. Sherman, T. W. Sherof the Lord upon the Nation for its man, J. A. Davis, S. H. Hurlbut and J. J. McKean. The Center consisted of the



GEN, ABSALOM BAIRD.

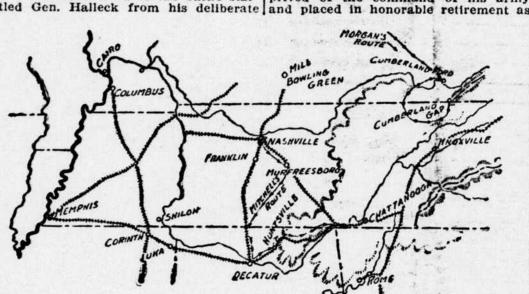
lishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and McClormand and McClormand and was commanded were the divisions of Gens. McCook, Nelson, Crittenden and Wood, and was under the command of Gen. D. C. Buell. The Command of Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gen. John Pope. The Reserves were the divisions of Gens. McCook, Nelson, Crittenden and Wood, and was under the command of Gen. D. C. Buell. The United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Wood, and was under the command of Gen. D. C. Buell. The washington of Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and McClormand of Gens. D. C. Buell. The Command of Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. John Pope. The Reserves were the divisions of Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and was commanded by Gens. E. A. Paine, D. S. Stanley and Schuyler Hamilton, and Schuyler Ham alry Division was placed under Gen. Gordon Granger.

Gen. Grant Under & Cloud, Gen. Grant was rebuked for his mismanagement at Shiloh by being deprived of the command of his army



ROUTES TAKEN BY MITCHEL AND MORGAN.

official routine, and he felt that there second in command, where he had official routine, and he felt that there was an imperative call for him to hasten to the scene. He left St. Louis April 9, with a portion of his staff, and arrived two days later at Pittsburg Landing. The weight of the frightful carnage bore heavily upon him, but, like Buell, he had not enough of the true soldierly inspiration to comprehend that the rebels had suffered as much, if not more, than his own army, and that the best use he could make the enemy and complete his destruc- most elaborate precautions against sur-

back a party of the enemy's cavalry, ly, methodically or carefully, and found the roads deep with mire, and strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limber-boxes. A hos-pital was found with 290 Confederates so badly wounded that they could not be taken farther. To men of real sol-



diership everything indicated that the enemy had retreated in overwhelming demoralization and loudly called for a quick advance to take advantage of this, and scatter the beaten, discouraged remnants of Johnston's army. Had this been done the war would have been brought years nearer its close.

arms. Elated with his success, Mitchel Man was been and down the road on the trains, and before the next night had over 160 miles of the ratiroad in his possession, from Stevenson to Decatur. So far he had not lost a single life, but had effectually cut the communications between the East and West by the Memphis & Chattanooga Railbroad. His brilliant success, the kind virial that the War Denartment had been Not brought years nearer its close. Halleck could have easily done this, putting out in the lead the divisions of

and that the best use he could make night, carefully reconnoitering the of the troops, which he had already begun to concentrate, was to follow up made, building bridges, and taking the prise or against any part of the army Grant and Sherman had made some being for a moment out of supporting demonstrations out from the battlefield. The next day after the battle overwhelmed. The approaches directly Sherman, with a body of cavalry and upon a heavily-fortified garrisoned infantry, went out some miles, drove stronghold were never made more slow Gen. Mitchel's Brilliant Raid.

Gen. Mitchel's Brilliant Raid.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel was given the opportunity to show the metal that was it him. and he signally improved it. He left Nashville with his division on the same day with the rest of Buell's no enemy, and took the left-hand road leading to Murfreesboro, where he found no enemy, as the Confederates had gone to join Johnston at Corinth. April 4 Gen. Mitchel pushed forward 26 miles and April 7 he reached forward 26 miles and April 7 he reached Fayetteville, 27 miles farther. Still finding no serious opposition, he led on rapidly into Alabama, but halted within 10 miles of Huntsville, since his column was being strung out too far. It did not seem possible that the Confederates would allow the occuration of the thrown out to general I anticipate that the gold will be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other fantastic forms. Everywhere there seem to be free, but fantal with repair wealth with repair wealth with repair wealth with repair wealth seems of either seems to be free, but it may also occur in various cathedrals, forts and other subplictors. Everywhere there seem to be free, but fantal with repair wealth and the policy forms and schists impregations of word in the granter of the miner, and solutions. At several points among the befree, but free, but free, but free, but free, but free, but free, but ossible that the Confederates would center of Wyoming. The portion which

number of passenger and freight cars, a Confederate armory in which there were a few cannon and a number of small-arms. Elated with his success, Mitchel

(Continued on page six.)

that the War Department had been No



An Immense Tract of Agricultural, Timber and Mineral Lands.

To Be Opened Aug. 15, 1906.

Probabilities That the Rush to the Opening Will Far Exceed Anything in the History of the Land Openings to the United States.

omposing his department.

In the history of the country will take Creek. As this lies adjacent to the \$160,000 to the ton. How much there the place when the Shoshone Reservation famous Yellowstone Park, it abounds is of this is another question, with the army was as perfect as genius could is opened to settlement Aug. 15. Every in scenic beauties of the same magnifimake it, that of Pope's approxima ey indication points to the multitude becence. There are canyons so deep that

Boundaries and Character. The boundaries of the ceded tract begin on the north fork of Wind River and extend to Big Horn River, thence It looks now as if the greatest rush northward from Big Wind River to Owl

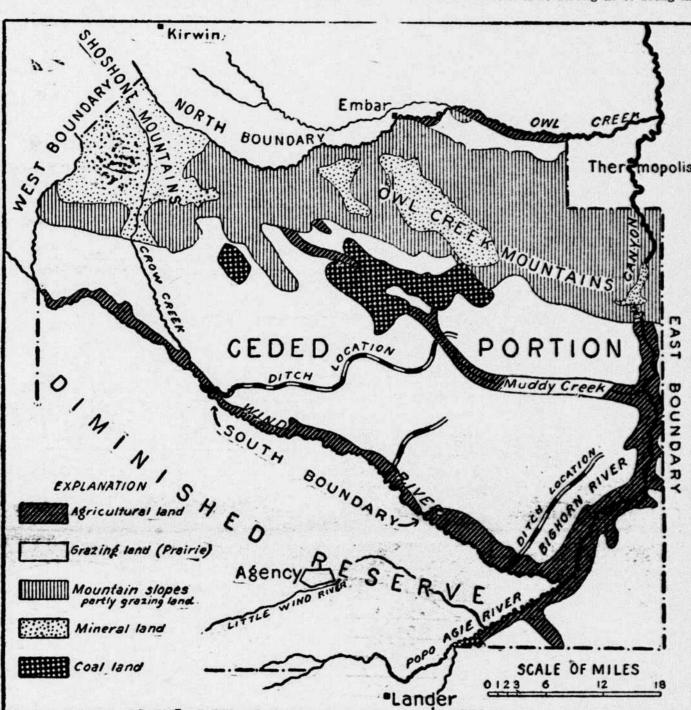
Colorado, to the south, has increased from 39,864 in 1870 to 539,700 in 1900. How to Get There.

There are now two great railroads approaching near to the reservation, and they are rapidly extending branches to actually reach the reservation. These are the Chicago & Northwestern and the Burlington Railroads, connection with which can be made at Omaha.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

What Basis There Is for the Extravagant Stories in Circulation in Regard to the Country's Riches.

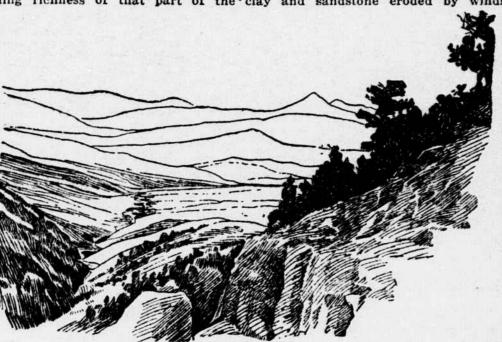
The most extravagant stories are in irculation, not only in the West, but all over the world, as to the exceeding iches of the Shoshone Reservation. Miners are very imaginative people, and always believe there is a big pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They have this belief fortified by a number of surprising finds of gold and silver that have occurred in the history of this country. After the famous Ponanza Mines in Nevada almost anything seems possible and credible. There is strong support to these stories in the discovery of some ore near Kirwin which assayed probability that there will be as many thousand heart-broken prospectors as have accompanied all the other gold discoveries in this country. The belief in the surpassing wealth of the reserva-



The above map is that made by the Special Agents of the United States Geological Survey, and contains all the exact information at present obtainable to the location, character and extent of the agricultural, grazing, coal and mineral lands. These are shown by the markings. The Owl Mountains contain the most of the wealth of precious metals near Kirwin. Shown on the upper left-hand corner is the deposit, samples of which have assayed \$160,000 to

circulated and believed as to the ex-ceeding richness of that part of the clay and sandstone eroded by winds United States Geological Survey, whose

and settlement has been going on in cascades with sounds of thunder. There prospectors from Australia, New Zeathe country adjacent to the reservation. are beautiful lakes of deep, pure, blue land and Europe, as well as to attract The States of Wyoming, Idaho and Mon- water, which mirror the snow-capped immense numbers from Alaska and othtana have filled up rapidly, and the mountains, and the gorges eventually er parts of the United States. natural result has been that stories spread out into wide, fertile valleys The only reliable information that we reaching up to the fabulous have been through which the rivers wind like sil- have comes from a preliminary inves-



VIEW IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE RESERVATION. (From Photograph by U. S. Geological Survey.)

possible that the Confederates would allow the occupation of that important railroad town without serious resistance. As soon as his column closed up he pressed on toward Huntsville, and four miles from that point came to the railroad, where his artillery brought a train to a halt, which they captured along with 150 prisoners. During the night he marched into Huntsville unopposed, and took possession of that place, finding 17 iccomotives, a great number of passenger and freight cars. a

	Square
	Miles.
oshone Reservation	2,283
w Hampshire	9.305
assachusetts	8,315
node Island	1,250
nnecticut	4,990
w York	49,170
w Jersey	7.815
nnsylvania	45,215
laware	2,050
aryland	12,210
rginia	42,450
orth Carolina	52,250
orth Carolinauth Carolina	30,570
orgin	59,475
	Control of the Contro

report will soon be issued as a Congressional document. Mr. Darton says "There has been no development of mineral resources in the Owl Creek Mountains and adjacent regions, but when the granites and associated rocks of the uplift are thoroughly explored gold, copper and other minerals may be discovered. In the Laramie formation may be found large deposits of coal of local value. Petroleum and underground waters are also worthy of considera-tion. As promising deposits of gold have been recently discovered in the Bridger Range, which constitutes the eastward continuation of the Owl Creek uplift, it is not improbable that similar onditions may be found in the Owl Creek Mountains. Portions of the grantes and associated rocks are considerably mineralized, as shown by the presence of veins and impregnations of rusty quartz which are worthy of systematic inspection. Gold has also been found in the volcanic rocks of the Shoshone Mountains in the Kirwin region, and it is possible that similar conditions may be expected in the body of these rocks which lie immediately west of the Owl Creek uplift. The granites and schists should be thoroughly prospected. In general I anticipate that the gold will country from which the whites were which are never weary, into castles, be free, but it may also occur in various

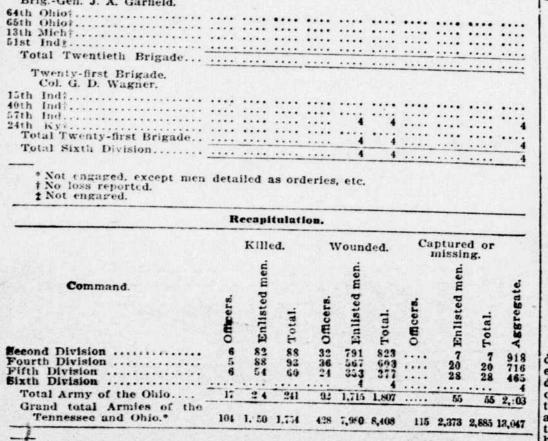


VIEW OF WIND RIVER VALLEY. (From Photograph by U. S. Geological Survey.)

cent, with the census of 1900 reporting the Crow Creek Valley there are nu-92,531 people in the State. It was admitted as a State July 11, 1890, and is mow the 32d of those admitted to the Union and the 44th in its population.

Montana, to the north, has filled up even more rapidly, having but 20,595 owl Creek Mountains. The best veins 570 in 1870, which swelled to 243,329 in

(Continued on page two.)



* A number of the captured or missing were also wounded.